

bury, and once no grand and imposing, yet at the same time no chaste and refined, as to defy all rivalry even from European Workmen. The workman power and resources of this country are at present exciting universal astonishment and attention. This new object attests the fact, that, for years in design and skill in the execution of works of art, their talents have been no less hidden and unknown to us. The carriage stands between twenty and thirty feet in height, and is drawn by elephants—Ackerman's Repository.

SOMNAMBULISM.

The following curious case of Somnambulism, as translated from a foreign journal, appears in the *Gazette of Health*.—Madie E., eighteen years of age, of delicate constitution and nervous temperament, had a slight cold, to which little attention was paid till after the expiration of a fortnight, when her throat became sore, requiring the use of baths, fomentations, &c. She was also bled in the foot, an operation which produced faintness, and was followed by slight convulsions. The sore throat disappeared, but she was attacked first with severe tooth-aches, then with face pain above the orbits. She became tired of taking remedies, and exhausted with suffering. At the end of a month she was better; when one night she precipitated herself, without knowing how, from the room where she slept into the court below, a height of about eight or ten feet; she was fortunately but little hurt. A short time after Dr. Laurant, who attended her, having paid his visit rather earlier than usual, found his patient still in bed, but dressed as for a ball; with flowers, necklace, &c. He, Madie E. was herself very much astonished when she discovered how she was covered with ornaments, and had no recollection of the fact. For some days she complained that extraordinary things happened to her during her sleep; at one time her sheets had been removed; at another she awoke holding a bottle in her hand, &c. Every effort was now made to quiet her apprehensions, and she was watched, unknown to her. Dr. Laurant undertook this office himself. Scarcely had she fallen asleep when she attempted to sit up. She was then awoke with great precaution, but appeared mortified, and cried for a long time before she fell asleep again.

Two hours after she got up very gently, and the Doctor, with a light in his hand, preceded her as she walked. She went towards the chimney-piece, and taking down a glass, which had been accidentally left there, proceeded across the apartment; turned aside to avoid a door, which was ajar, and opened very despatchedly another, which was ajar; during a whole, which was in her eye the first, and continued her course to the kitchen. During the whole of the way she walked without hesitation, having the eyelids partly open, with the eyes motionless and fixed before her, without regard to the light. Her pulse, which was cautiously felt, was regular, but rather frequent; and the respiration quick, as in a person agitated by a dream. She resembled an automaton, of which one almost expected to hear the internal machinery in motion. When in the kitchen she opened a stop-cock, filled the glass she had brought with water, and drank it; placed the glass upon a table, and turned to retire. Her mother, who was now present, thought it advisable to stop her, and awoke her suddenly. She was much frightened; and afterwards wept for a long time. After this, in compliance with the advice of Dr. Laurant, she was not suffered to rise when she attempted it, but was gently awoke by passing a feather over her lips. She was treated with great kindness; amusements were contrived; and her attention diverted. Her diet was light; no supper was allowed; and laxatives and valerian were prescribed. Under this plan the somnambulism permanently disappeared at the end of three weeks. The most extraordinary part of this case is, the patient having the power of vision. She took down a glass, and turned aside to avoid a door, which was ajar, but was apparently not conscious of having a companion, although the doctor walked before her with a light in his hand.

The Glasgow Courier of the 30th ult. contains the important information from the Petersburg papers, that by the express command of the Emperor of Russia, Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned his Seal of Office. Who is to be his successor is not stated.

The Duke of Wellington, following the precedent set by his predecessors, has appointed himself to the vacant office of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The emoluments of the office are the pay as Governor of Dover Castle, about £485 per annum; the beautiful residence of Walmer Castle, on which the late Earl of Liverpool expended a considerable sum of money, and the Droits as Admiral of the Cinque Ports.

The cook of the American ship Fulton, whilst lying in the stream off the Custom House Quay at Greenwich, attempted to escape by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. Though assistance was attempted, he was drowned.

Wheat fell at Haddington, on the 26th of December, 6s. per quarter, on the highest price of the preceding week.

New-Orleans, Jan. 23.—Yesterday, the funeral of the Rev. Antonio de Sedella, took place in this city, and as it was to be expected, never had a ceremony of that kind drawn together so numerous a concourse of people, of all ages, sexes, and ranks. To pay a last tribute of respect and gratitude to the worthy and venerable ecclesiastic, towards whom every one experienced those sentiments, which one feels for a kind and indulgent father, was the desire of every heart. Early in the morning the parochial church and its vicinity were thronged by an immense assemblage. At 10 o'clock the religious ceremonies began, a Grand Mass and Requiem were chanted, and afterwards the Rev. Abbe Manbault delivered a Sermon, in which he recalled to the memory of the audience, the virtues of the deceased. Then conformably to the arrangements made, all the constituted bodies, and all individuals invited, formed the procession, and after having moved through the streets indicated by the Program, they returned to the church, where the coffin was deposited in a vault built for that purpose under the altar of St. Francis. The order and decency which reigned throughout the whole ceremony, cannot be too highly praised. Notwithstanding the immensity of the crowd, the very judicious arrangement made by George W. Morgan, Esq. Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, and his Deputies, acting as marshals of the day, maintained the most perfect decorum. The Legion of Louis, under the command of Lieut. Col. William M.F. Saul, protected the procession. In short, the whole went off with a regularity worthy the holy man who was the object of it.

Police Office, New York, Feb. 18.—A fellow named James Smith was taken into a pit of the Park Theatre, last evening, in an attempt to pick the pocket of one of the audience. He was an old offender; and although he did not accomplish his purpose, being caught while his hand was in the pocket of his neighbour—yet an assault and battery committed by him on the same individual, in the lobby of the Pit, gave cause for his commitment this morning. Smith is well known on the Collect, where he goes by the name of Jack Saul.

Six boys were arrested on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from a garret in Christie-street. The clothes were found in the possession of an old woman called Ann Taylor, the mother of one of the boys. The boys stated

that this woman instigated them to thieving, and received the goods. She was committed to Bridewell.

T. P. Ritter, the master at arms of the Fulton, lying at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, arrested a deserter this morning at the Catherine market. Two persons, both U. S. pensioners, opposed the arrest, raised a large crowd, and enabled the deserter to make his escape. One of the ring-leaders of the gang was arrested and brought to the Police. His name is John Slover. Ritter testified to his having used great exertions to enable the prisoner to escape, which was corroborated by several other witnesses. Slover was put under recognizances to answer the charge at the next sessions.

PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1829.

The following is a copy of the bill reported in the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, on the 11th instant, for the indemnification of certain AMERICAN citizens for spoils committed under the authority of the FRENCH government previously to the year 1800. It is stated by the committee that different opinions existed among themselves, as to the proper amount to be granted, but that a majority have concurred in that specified in the bill.

A Bill to provide for the ratification of claims due to certain American citizens, for spoils committed on their commerce, prior to the year eighteen hundred.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That satisfaction shall be made, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars, to such citizens of the United States, or to their legal representatives, as had valid claims to indemnity, upon the French Government, arising out of illegal captures, detentions, forcible seizures, confiscations, and violations of contracts, made or committed before the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred: provided, that the provision of this bill shall not be extended to such claims as are described in the convention concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and three, between the United States and the first Consul of the French Republic, nor to such claims as are described in the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and for the liquidation and payment, whereof provision is made in the said Convention, or in said treaty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and to ascertain the amount and validity of said claims, three commissioners shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at the City of Washington, and within the space of three years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all the claims included within the description above mentioned. The said commissioners shall take an oath, or affirmation to be entered on the records of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent performance of their duties; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such Commissioner, his place may be supplied by appointment as aforesaid, or by the President, during the recess of the Senate, of another Commissioner, in his stead. The said Commissioners shall be authorized to hear, and examine, on oath or affirmation, every question relative to the said claim, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same, and the rules for the said Commissioners, shall be the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the former treaties between the United States and France, to wit: the treaty of amity and commerce, of the sixth of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, the treaty of amity and commerce, of the same date, and the convention of the fourteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the payment of such claims, as may be admitted and adjusted by the said Commissioners, to an amount not exceeding two millions, shall be made pro rata, in such manner as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the records of the proceedings of said Commissioners, and the documents produced before them, shall, after the commission is closed, be deposited in the Department of State.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, may be authorized to take any measure which he may deem expedient, for organizing the said Board of Commissioners, and for this purpose, appoint a Secretary, well versed in the French and Spanish languages, and a Clerk; which appointments, if made during the recess of the Senate, shall, at the expiration of that body, be subject to the nomination, for their advice and consent, of the Senate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums: To each Commissioner at the rate of To the Secretary of the Board, at the rate, by the year, of To the Clerk, at the rate, by the year, of

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of said commission, all documents and communications, having relation to said claims, which shall be addressed to or from the said Secretary, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into execution, the sum of be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be taken from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The whole number of candidates for reformation now in the House of REFUGE is 36, of whom 28 are boys and 10 girls. The boys are employed as shoemakers, tailors, book-binders, and basket-makers, the females in the duties of housewifery. The experience of the managers and superintendents, thus far, we are assured, confirms the most sanguine anticipations that had been indulged.

The SOUTHERN PATRIOT adduces the annexed statement of facts, in proof of the position that length of days may be looked for in CHARLESTON as reasonably as in colder climates. "A commission of Lunacy was recently held here to establish whether or not a lady, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this city in the year 1766, who has been a resident ever since, and is now eighty six years of age, was of sane mind. There were 12 gentlemen summoned as Jurors, but not drawn, the average of whose ages was sixty-one years and one month. Of this number were three natives of Charleston, four of others states, and five Europeans. The shortest term of residence in Charleston of

any one of them has been 38 years. And the longest 53. Of the 12 gentlemen that constituted the Jury, notwithstanding that there were four under 50 years of age, yet the average of their ages was 53. Six were natives of Charleston, one of New England, and four Europeans. The shortest term of residence in Charleston has been 29 years, and the longest 48. Of the three commissioners who presided at the trial, the average of their ages was 56 years, and the average ages of the whole 24 jurors and 3 commissioners was 59 years 7 months and 17 days, notwithstanding eleven of the number had not reached that age. These facts demonstrate very strongly the adaptation of our climate to health. But the weekly reports of our Board of Health establish the general salubrity of Charleston in nearly as forcibly, and perhaps in a more striking manner. During the last month there was a total of 31 deaths—of this number there were two deaths of 70; and one of 72; four between 70 and 80; two of 90, and one of 96; which is one-fifth of the whole number of persons dying between 70 and 96 years of age. We believe that this proportion is without parallel in the records of longevity.

The argument against excessive severity of punishment has no where been stated with more force and simplicity than in a volume on agriculture, published in ENGLAND in the year 1681. The writer's name is WORLIDGE, and the chapter from which the extract is taken is entitled *Thieves and Ill-neighbours*. "The severe penalty of death being the punishment for theft, is the principal cause of the infinite increase of thieves: First—Because many there are, who (if they know or have taken a thief) will not indict nor prosecute him, because their conscience will not admit of inflicting so severe a punishment for so small an offence; but will rather bear the loss of their goods, than seek another man's life for it. Secondly—Some, if they take a thief, will rather accept of their goods again, and satisfaction, than prosecute him; because in some cases they lose their goods, and are also at the charge of prosecution. Thirdly—Some will not prosecute common ordinary thieves, that live by stealing sheep, corn, wood, poultry, swine, &c., and have families to maintain by this very trade, lest they (being part of the parish), be bound afterwards to maintain their families. And these are the conditions of many places in England. Fourthly—When thieves are taken and prosecuted and come to their trial; they being for their lives, no evidence will, nor ought to be taken, but what is very clear: And where it is so against one either through mistake or wilful omission, it is difficult against five; by which means most of those few that come to trial are found not guilty. Fifthly—when they are upon trial, and the evidence clear against them, either the Jury are tender of their neighbour's life, or else some good friend or other appears, that it is found but petty larceny, or else the thief has his Clergy, or by some such shift or means, or evasion, he gets off; so that it may be, as it often happens, a thief comes five or six times to his trial, or at least to gaol, before he is hanged; during which time he grows more subtle, and educates many others in the same profession, and teacheth them all manner of tricks and devices, and only to effect their intentions, but to avoid the punishment. To remedy which were to make the penalty more moderate, and without respect or favour to be assuredly executed; it would much lessen their number."

The Boston critics are in raptures with MADAME FENON, but some of them seem sadly at a loss for language to express their delight. Perhaps they may study with advantage the eloquence of a FRENCH admirer of SOUVAROV—even through the mist of translation. "Great depth, equal expression, and a large, and extensive, and brilliant execution, with a severe adherence to musical principles, unite to produce a variety of effects, and are the characteristics of her talent. She runs with ease through her vocal scale, whether following distinctly the graduations, or whether, by free and bold efforts, she manages the intervals—clear and melodious, her voice is analogous to the fine sounds of a clarinet; it is both the shrill and the soft: accompanied by that instrument, Mademoiselle Sontag appears to rival its brilliancy and sweetness. At her own house her natural talents are directed methodically. Always mistress of herself, she does not exhaust her force. Her powers are particularly manifested by her skill in managing them. She pitches her voice with firmness, and varies it with address. Confirmed in the science of singing by her study of the piano, she is in every respect an excellent musician. In simple melodies she gives, with expression, notes which produce effect. In other pieces she gives, equally well, those which determine the harmony. She sings with fidelity, and is scrupulous neither to elude nor to frustrate the design of the composer. She meets musical phrase with a precision which is perceptible. Like the Italian she speaks music. To sustain and prolong sounds—to swell or diminish, or to accent—to develop a passage with simplicity, or to enrich it with ornament—to raise a point with fire and grandeur, or to give it the depth of feeling—all are equally familiar to the singer. Her diction articulates without breaks or catches—it separates without dryness, and unites without confusion. The graduations of her melodies are sweet, and of an exquisite delicacy; no bird gives out with more lightness and rapidity the fugitive and capricious sounds which surprise and charm the ear. Possessing every technical resource, Mademoiselle Sontag always employs them with reserve, and seldom abuses her facility of commanding them. This young virtuosa displays as much rigidity in the use of ornaments, as she does in discernment of her selection. She has taste, and from taste she has her style. But it is perceived that she has been well advised—in her singing we recognize the fortunate influence of Madame Mainville Fodor. Art is a mere trade if the soul of the artist does not shed its influence over the forms, the colours, and the sounds. As the voice, without the aid of instruments, instantaneously demonstrates this soul, singing is the most favorable gift by which an artist can display it. Mademoiselle Sontag is all soul. Endowed with a lively sensibility, she passes from energy to sweetness, from melancholy to enjoyment. She is by turns severe or favourable—she can display finesse after having exhibited warmth; sometimes she sports; sometimes she is impassioned; but her talents, which can adapt themselves to every expression, are most happy in the pathetic. Declaratory recitative she excels in. In plaintive sighs—in the accents of grief—she moves, she penetrates the bosom. The sounds

which pass through her lips proceed from her heart. This is the effect of fine emotions as well as of great points."

A writer in one of the most respectable London papers gives the following description of the government of one of the WESTMINSTER parishes. That of St. JAMES. The article contains information that will be new to many readers, and may be interesting to some, as a matter of curiosity at least:—"This Parish, like many others in the metropolis, is governed by a Select Vestry, consisting of thirty-six persons, including the Rector and two Church-wardens, who annually appoint Commissioners of the Court of Requests, Church-wardens, and Overseers. They elect the Paving and Lighting Committee, consisting of twenty-one persons, also, Governors of the Poor, consisting of twenty-one, including the two Church-wardens and four Overseers; and they also elect the Watch Committee. These Committees are filled with few (if any) exceptions by members of the Vestry. The Vestry also appoint the Vestry Clerk, Treasurer, and Sub-Treasurer, sextons, beadles, collectors, pew-openers, searchers, and other officers; and have the distribution of Le Quack's Bounty, about 300l. per annum, and other charitable funds of the parish. The Paving Committee make the paving rates, contract for paving, cleansing and lighting the parish, and appoint a clerk, surveyor, inspectors, collectors, and other officers. The Governors of the Poor have the entire management of the paupers, and control of the workhouse; contract for all articles, appoint a clerk, chaplain, surgeon, apothecary, master and mistress of the workhouse, collectors, and other officers. The Watch Committee appoint watch-keepers, and watchmen. Most of these Vestry and Committee-men are Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes, and take especial care to attend the meetings sufficiently numerous to secure the entire patronage of these Boards, which consists of the appointment of clerks, collectors, and other officers attached to each. The Vestry men form a great proportion of the Trustees of Burlington, and Archbishop Tension's schools; appoint master, matron, clerks, collectors, and other officers, and nominate scholars."

The report of the acting SECRETARY of the TREASURY, to the COMMISSIONERS of the SINKING FUND states that, during the year 1827, the sum of \$10,001,585 was paid on account of the public debt. \$3,519,851 being interest and charges. In the succeeding year, \$12,163,505 were paid on account of the debt, including interest, estimated at \$3,102,070.

Including this day, there are now left but five days of the session of CONGRESS, during which public bills can be acted on in either house so as to be sent to the other.

According to a notice from the Post-Office, the EASTERN MAIL, this day and hereafter, closes at 2 P. M.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move, that the Senate proceed to the election of Printer.

Mr. TAZEWELL reported, that, in discharge of his duty, as the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to notify ANDREW JACKSON of his election as President of the United States, for four years, from the fourth of March next, that the President Elect, in signifying to them his acceptance of that office, expressed his deep sensibility of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. He, moreover, instructed the Committee to convey to the respective Houses the assurance of his high consideration and regard.

The Senate spent three hours and a half in the consideration of Executive business. In the House of Representatives, after the various reports from Committees were presented, the resolution of Mr. SMYTH amendatory of the Constitution was taken up, and Mr. J. C. WRIGHT continued his remarks. He supported his proposition to amend the proposed amendment by reference to the opinions of General Jackson himself, contained in his letter to the Legislature in Tennessee, resigning his situation as United States Senator.

Before Mr. WRIGHT had concluded, the time expired, and a motion made by Mr. A. SMYTH, to suspend the rule, was negatived.

The House then resumed the unfinished business, being the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. SERGEANT then concluded his observations in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment; and was followed by Mr. HORMAN, who argued against the power of the government, and opposed the bill. As soon as he had concluded, Mr. STANBERRY called the previous question, which was seconded by a majority of the House.

The yeas and noes were then called and ordered on the question—"Shall the main question be now put?" which was decided in the negative—yeas 80, noes 87.

Mr. SMOOTH then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the bill respecting the fifth census; but before the question was taken on the motion, the House adjourned.

FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The manager gave us, last night, what shopkeepers call a general assortment. There was, in the first place, the farce with the dubious title of *The Honest Thieves*, taken from HOWARD's old comedy of *The Committee*. PLACIDE's *Abel Day* was a good piece of acting, but perhaps a little overcharged. However, it seemed to give great satisfaction. Teague, in his original form, was, I believe, the first Irishman ever introduced upon the stage. GREENE played the part with more spirit than he usually shows in this line, and contributed more than a little to the entertainment. He has the fault of speaking more than is set down for him; and sometimes he exaggerates his bulls till they are too palpable and gross. Obadiah was done by ROBERTS with great humour; but I must protest against such a scene of drunkenness as he exhibited in one of the last scenes, and the beastly style in which Teague drags him off the stage. How could so respectable an actor as ROBERTS allow himself to be drawn about, like the carcass

of a dead horse! Mrs. DURAND was lively and agreeable in *Ruth*. Mrs. STICKNEY played *Mrs. Day* excellently; but to push her hen-pecked husband flat on the floor was rather beyond the mark. This, however, was WATY's fault, who overacted the *Justice*. Miss WARRING was a pleasing *Arabella*. She has yet a few things to acquire, which practice and attention will readily give. If she could venture to lengthen her steps a little, she would tread the stage with more grace.

In the dance, *Madame Vestris* was thought, by many, more astonishing than ever in the grace and nimbleness of her motions, and her companions received a full share of admiration. *Is he Jealous* deserves the appellation given in the bills to the first piece, and there some, what misplaced. It is really a little comedy, and a very pleasant one. It was uncommonly well performed. BLAKE succeeded completely, exhibiting the jealousy of the mathematical husband with unusual spirit. He seemed to know what the part was capable of, and lost no opportunity of making it effective. Mrs. BLAKE disguised as his rival, made a very pretty, impetuous fellow, but was not quite spritely enough. Her song at the piano was sweetly sung and highly applauded. Not feeling altogether competent to criticize the exploits of the *Winnibago Corps de Ballet*, I must be content to retail the opinion of a connoisseur, that nothing of the kind could be finer; adding that with the scalping operation I was both delighted and edified. It ought to be mentioned too, in proof of the skill of these artists, that but for the assurances of the play-bill, he who danced the horripole must infallibly have been taken for a white man with a borrowed skin.

The Turnpike Gate sent all home in good humour. ROBERTS in *Crack*, and PLACIDE in *Standfast* both acted well; but I must hint to the latter that swearing on the stage is not less abominable than elsewhere.

COLLEY CIBBER.

ITEMS.

A quarrel arose, early last evening, among some boys who were sliding near the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. One of them, a black, stabbed a white lad in the right side, in two or three places, with a knife. The wounds, we understand, are dangerous.

The Hon. JAMES QUINCY, President of Harvard University, arrived in the city of Baltimore on Sunday last, and took his lodgings at the City Hotel.

It is stated that not less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of Naturalist to the proposed exploring expedition in the South Seas.

A large dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed in Old Slip, New York, on Monday morning last.

Five bills of divorce were granted, at the late session of the Supreme Court, at Middlebury, Vt.

A man by the name of Nelms, has been convicted, in Tennessee, of kidnapping a negro. He is sentenced to be hanged on the first Monday in April.

On the margin of the Boston Evening Bulletin of Monday, is written,—"9 P. M. A large fire has just broken out at the south part of the city." The mail leaves Boston sometime in the evening.

A lad was recently much injured in Baltimore, by having a fire engine run over him.

A slave belonging to Mr. Alexander Galt, of Virginia, lately drew the eighth of a five thousand dollar prize. His master has consented to sell him his freedom.

Three dogs said to be mad, were killed in Norfolk, on Saturday, after having bitten several others. It is stated in the Beacon, that one of them attacked the wife of one of the editors, who was saved only by her cloak.

On Sunday a mad dog was killed in Baltimore, after he had bitten several of his own species.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette complains that, at a late fire, one of the engineers was choked with horse-feed which had been kept in the fire-buckets.

A company has been incorporated in Delaware for the culture and manufacture of silk—capital stock, \$50,000.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln and His Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, have been nominated for re-election, as Governor and Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.

On Sunday week, a poor negro, ill with the small-pox, was found lying in a field, near Brookville, Pa. He was carried, by some wagoners, who found him, to a tavern, where he died. The Uniontown Democrat says that shelter had been refused him, at several places, for fear of his disease.

In Batavia, N. Y. a fellow recently advertised that he would deliver recitations from Shakespeare, &c. A large concourse assembled, but the orator was among the missing.

Our private letters, says the New York Albion, from Scotland, announce that Captain Basil Hall's work on the United States will be put to press during the present month—it may be expected here in May.

Every man has in his own life, follies enough—in his own mind, troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortune, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of others.

The R. I. American says—"The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the resolution for assessing a tax of seventy-five thousand dollars, by a vote of 156 to 131. There will, consequently, be no tax in that state this year. We advise the State to move into Rhode Island, and take the benefit of our insolvent act."

The U. S. ships *Guerriere*, Com. THOMPSON, and *St. Louis*, Capt. SLOAT, bound to South America, went to sea, from Norfolk, on Saturday morning.

Deaths in Baltimore last week—males 14—females 14—total 28—8 died of consumption.

A Norfolk paper advertises 75 tons of Ice afloat for sale.

The South Carolina Legislature is composed of 44 Lawyers, 43 Farmers, 66 Planters, 3 Merchants, 4 Physicians, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Tanner, 1 Printer, and 1 Schoolmaster.

Messrs. Burnet and Hook have offered proposals to light the city of Pittsburgh with gas. Butuminous coal from which the gas is extracted is abundant in that neighborhood, while lamp oil is dear.

The tragedy of George Barnwell was announced at the theatre in Union Hall, Portland, with the following attractive specification:—"Act 5th. The Gallows! Barnwell is swung off!"

Address, spoken by Mr. Blake, at the Walnut-street Theatre, on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of giving a benefit at that house, to the Widow and Children of the late TITUS DUNN, who was, some weeks since, accidentally shot on the stage of the Theatre, in Chestnut-street. Written by Dr. JAMES McHENRY.

Warm'd with that soothing ray, whose sacred spell Bids the pure heart with kind emotions swell, The ray of charity, which Heaven bestows, That men may feel and seek each other's woes, Here ye are come, with generous aid, to dry The widow's tears, and still the orphan's cry. Widow and orphan! oh! what potent names! Oh! human hearts, are centred in those names! Names that, on pity's wings, to Heaven can rise, And teach angelic breasts to sympathize:— They to your hearts have made that strong appeal, Which ye have felt as Christians ought to feel: And the kind ardour of your souls has brought Superior spirits near, and bless'd the sight! From the aid scene which late the Drama saw, Oh! what instructive truth can wisdom draw! How does it picture to the thinking soul, The uncertain fate that hovers o'er mankind! Bids the bold hero feel his feebleness to know, And the frail tenure of all joys below! Oh! is there one in all this bright array Of decent bosoms, which I trust are pure, In life's proud prime, with treacherous hope, who glow, While through his veins health's vigorous current flows?

Deems his long course revolving years shall fill, And thinks the closing scene far distant still! Let such reflect on him, in healthful bloom, Sent from the Drama's arms to instant doom. This moment, in its matchless strength elate, He jays stands, nor thinks of coming fate. The next, hid speckles in the grasp of death, He feels the expiring throbs, and yields his breath! What sounds of horror that unsleeping night, Filled the gay dome that decent strength elate! The splendor ceased, joy yielded to despair, For no fictitious tragedy was there! Within that stately tent, the Drama's art Full oft had plumed in grief the yielding heart, But grief like this that fate had never known,— 'Tis real anguish swells that dying groan,— No feign'd contortions in those limbs appear, The heart of verities that deeper agony, Hark to you shriek! 'tis nature's mournful cry, Wrung from a widowed mother's agony! Swift as the bolt of Heaven, the news has come, Which turns to ashes each one's happy home. Is this her doom? so cruelly to part With him she loved, the husband of her heart! No more his hand the fragrant bowl shall spread; No more his toil shall earn her children's bread— Her children!—Oh! how deep the woe! Who shall protect them? they are fatherless! Yet shall the mourner yield not to despair, For Heaven-born charity relieves her care. As you sit in the gorgeous palace to behold, Which makes the Drama now the mourner's friend! And yours shall be the grateful prayers that rise, More precious far than costly sacrifice, Heaven marks your bounty rescued from despair— Heaven hears that wish—your compass is there!

TO THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The approach of this anniversary has reminded your Managers of a duty which has devolved upon them, to render to the Society and its friends, a brief account of their proceedings during the past year.

They would acknowledge with fervent gratitude the goodness of that Providence which has enabled them to continue that fir, almoners of this bounty and meliorate, in some degree, the condition of a most unhappy class of our fellow creatures.

The degree of success now appears, but little, when compared with the extent of the evil which we are endeavouring to remedy, but even this small comparative good, is great when considered in itself.

With ample means, and much assistance, we have done. We are not, however, to despair the day of small things; but in all such undertakings, every degree of success should encourage, and the wide extent of the remaining evil should excite to greater exertions. At the close of the last year, seven Magdalen were in the Asylum, since that time 14 others have been admitted into the family, making the whole number 25.

Of these: There has been placed at service, 3
Reconciled to their parents, 9
Discharged at her own request, 1
Discharged for improper conduct, 1
Left with medical aid, 1
Left for Medical aid, 1
Remaining this day, 7—25

The expenses of the year, as appears by the orders of the Managers, have amounted to \$1068 16, the items of which are as follows:

Provisions, - - -	\$406 77
Clothing, - - -	67 69
Salaries, - - -	587 00
Requ岸, - - -	130 10
Taxes, - - -	17 35
Fuel, - - -	69 90
Medicines, - - -	18 08
Incidentals, - - -	65 38
Total, - - -	\$1,068 16

The sewing and other labor of the Magdalen.

The Managers take great pleasure in stating the care and attention of the Board of Health, the stagnant water in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum which heretofore has proved so deleterious has been removed. Although a number of the Magdalen inmates, labour under various and various diseases, the consequences of their vicious and guilty lives, yet no death has occurred during the past year. The degree of success now appears, but little, when compared with the extent of the evil which we are endeavouring to remedy, but even this small comparative good, is great when considered in itself. With ample means, and much assistance, we have done. We are not, however, to despair the day of small things; but in all such undertakings, every degree of success should encourage, and the wide extent of the remaining evil should excite to greater exertions. At the close of the last year, seven Magdalen were in the Asylum, since that time 14 others have been admitted into the family, making the whole number 25.

Some individuals have been admitted, whose previous condition of penitence, there is too much reason to believe were insincere, and who entered with the base and treacherous design of corrupting the more pious inmates. This evil can only be remedied by having separate rooms for the different classes. The necessity of raising additional funds to enable the Managers to erect suitable buildings is, therefore, again earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of the Society, and the importance of the measure, there is too much reason to believe were insincere, and who entered with the base and treacherous design of corrupting the more pious inmates. This evil can only be remedied by having separate rooms for the different classes. The necessity of raising additional funds to enable the Managers to erect suitable buildings is, therefore, again earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of the Society, and the importance of the measure, there is too much reason to believe were insincere, and who entered with the base and treacherous design of corrupting the more pious inmates. This evil can only be remedied by having separate rooms for the different classes. The necessity of raising additional funds to enable the Managers to erect suitable buildings is, therefore, again earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of the Society, and the importance of the measure, there is too much reason to believe were insincere, and who entered with the base and treacherous design of corrupting the more pious inmates. This evil can only be remedied by having separate rooms for the different classes. The necessity of raising additional funds to enable the Managers to erect suitable buildings is, therefore, again earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of the Society, and the importance of the measure, there is too much reason to believe were insincere, and who entered with the base and treacherous design of corrupting the more pious inmates. This evil can only be remedied by having separate rooms for the different classes. The necessity of raising additional funds to enable the Managers to erect suitable buildings is, therefore, again earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of the Society, and the importance of the measure, there is too much reason to believe were insincere, and who entered with the base and treacherous design of corrupting the more pious inmates. This evil can only be remedied by having separate rooms for the different classes. The necessity of raising additional funds to enable the Managers to erect suitable buildings is, therefore, again earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of the Society, and the importance of the measure, there is too much

Sales at Auction.
BY GILL, FORD & CO.,
28 NORTH FRONT STREET.

WARD.—Catalogue of the handsome assortment of
Fine Goods, for sale to-morrow morning, at noon
o'clock, will be ready, and goods open for examination
any day, at 12 o'clock. Included in the sale is a great
lot of new style gentlemen's rich spring suits, linen
dresses, a superior assortment of Irish linens, vestings,
and men's and women's dresses, &c.

Also, 2 cases 7-4 and 8-4 new patterns elegant white
albat shawls, 1 do. superior quality Cashmere long
shawls, 1 do. crassine embroidered, assorted colored 4-2
suits, a new and elegant article.

BY R. F. ALLEN & CO.
73 MARKET STREET.
CANTON CHINA WARE.

100 boxes China ware, consisting of dinner and tea
blue and white China.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, on a credit
of 4 months,

75 packages fresh imported seasonable dry goods,
consisting in part of super new style fancy prints,
embazets, circassians, cotton and worsted hosiery,

Also, 100 pieces superfine and low priced blue, black and assorted coloured cloths and cassimeres, vestings,

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON,

—The attention of the City Trade and Com-
—merchants, is particularly requested to the Cata-
—logue Sale of Crowley and Blistered Steel, ironmongery,
—lery, shell and ivory combs, Windsor soap, Cologne,
—which takes place this afternoon, at our store. It
—surprises the best assortment of goods offered this season,
—and is worthy the attention of the public.

BOOK SALE.

CATALOGUE SALE
*Hardware, Cutlery, Shell and Ivory Combs,
Fancy Soap, Cologne, &c.,*
on afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock precisely, on a
credit of 2 and 4 months,
a large lot of fresh Cutlery, Hardware, &c. by cata-

consisting of about 4600 lbs. Crowley's steel, in bags, 2000 lbs. of anvils, 2000 lbs. blistered steel, 100,000 mining & Son's silver eyed needles, assorted numbers; 10 lbs. wagon boxes, assorted sizes, 65 doz. shoe and horse rasps, flat, bastard, rough, round and half and files, 100 doz. Oxley's & Wilson's C. S. shoe files, 1500 green treble gilt extra do. and Niprus extra buttons, 100,000 white chapel sharps, 100 packs of Indian pins, 120 doz. japanned surplus do. 65 groce and sergees, 12 doz. C. S. and G. S. hand saws and

mel do. 36 doz. 4 1/2 inch and 4 1/2 inch C. S. hand saw
do. 30 doz. Steyermark drawing knives, 50 doz. 1 1/2
do. iron pallies, 60 doz. command knobs, 20,000 Kirk
fish hooks, 100 hours for razors, 150 grove, japanesed
knives, 250 groce steel knitting pin, 36 doz. Sontch
do. locks, 115 do. C. S. Firmer chissels, 30 do. brass
do. trunk locks, 100 groce pearl buttons, 100 boxes
do. soap and cologne water, 50 doz. ivory combs, 100
do. tumb locks, 20 do. fancy top do. 75 do. tortoise
do. do. 600 papers black sand, 20 doz. calf skin pocket
do. 50 do. vallets, 15 do. perfume boxes, 10 do.

Foundry Apparatus, 20 do. silver steel razors, 30 do. pocket
res, 20 do. buffalo do. 20 do. iron handle handle do.
s. pearl do. do. 10 do. japaned candlesticks, 10
do. glass inkstands, 20,000 gold eyed needles, assort-
ments.

FOUNDY APPARATUS.

Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, at the
City Foundry, Filbert street, near Broad.
blowing cylinders, 1 cupola, wood and iron
shells, bellows, pumps, steam, &c. for the first time.

FURNITURE, &c.
Saturday morning, at the auction store, will be sold,
numerous articles of second hand furniture, beds, sofas, bureaux, tables, Windsor, and rush chairs, and so on. sewing do. looking glasses, Windsor settees, and numerous other articles.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Tuesday morning, 24th inst. without reserve, in the
upper floor of the store, No. 8 South Third street,
marble column mantels, with ionic caps, made of
best materials, and elegantly polished and in paint-
can be examined any time previous to sale.

*Printing and Hanging Paper at Private
Sale.*
100 reams of medium paper. Also 250 do. Hanging

which will be sold low, for cash or approved paper.
cap and letter paper from \$2 to 3 50 per ream,
rulers, day books, &c.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS,
34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

GROCERIES.

tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store,
9 bids. New Orleans sugars, 18 bbls. white do. 50

boxes brown Havana do. 57 bags coffee, 5 bbis. cloves,
boxes Boston chocolate, 40 boxes sperm candles, 20
New England wax do. 25 kegs, 15 bbis. ground gin-
60 jars New England mustard, 5 chests young hy-
tea, 5 do. hyson do. 10 do. souchong do. 8 pipes 4th
of brandy, 4 do. Holland gin, 4 hhds. 4th. pres-
4, 4 punchcups Irish and Scotch whiskey, 20 ^{pr.}
red wine, 20 boxes castile soap, 300 drums Smys-
200 boxes bunch raisins.

DIGO, WHITING, TOBACCO, &c.
Also, 6 aéroons Spanish float indigo, 12 bbls. white
30' kegs manufactured tobacco, 7 cases German
asian blue.

TEAS.
Tuesday morning, the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, at
the auction store, No. 34 South Front street.
65 chests young hyson tea, 75 half dn. do. do. 20'

es souchong do. 100 chests hyson skin do. 50 ten
boxes imperial do.
Also, the entire invoice of Young Hyson, per ship
above, viz:
90 chests young hyson tea.
64 half chests do. do.
300 chests, 300 half chests powchong souchong do.
The teas will be open for examination, with the other
teas on the morning of sale.

Union Canal Boats, Horses, Mules, &c.

Wednesday, the 25th Feb. at 11 o'clock, on Watts
will's wharf, on the Seabright, south of Market st.
Six covered canal boats; 14 canal boats, with canal
cranes—all adapted for navigating the Union Canal. 9
young Canadian horses, 14 young mules, together with
variety of harness and utensils necessary for boating.
The boats can be seen any time previous to the sale,
on cash.

On Monday morning, March 9, at 11 o'clock, Three entire direct importations of valuable old Madeira, Malumsey and Sercial Wines, in quantity warrants of 150 pipes, in casks of assorted sizes, and approved brands.

Amongst the Madeira are two invoices of the well known brands of blackburne, and of Payne & Co. reputed to be equal to any imported, and in pipes and casks, qr. casks and half pr. casks.

MRS. CRAVEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies' of
Philadelphia, that she has just received the late
PARIS FASHIONS via New York. Ladies' elegant
and Dresses, of various descriptions, at her store,
No. 6 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Coleman Row.
Feb. 18-41

